

The China Mail.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1880.

日四廿月二年辰庚

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. AGAR, 11 & 13, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 152, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LION DE ROSEY, 10, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 188, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYRE & Co., Singapore. O. HENRIKSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—SAYRE, MORRIS & A. DE MELLO & Co., Canton, CANTON & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HENDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WATSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, 5,000,000 Dollars. Reserve Fund, 1,500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman—The Hon. W. KERWICK. Deputy Chairman—A. MOLYNEUX, Esq.

ADOLF ANDER, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq. E. R. BULLOCK, Esq. F. D. BARBOUR, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS. Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager. Shanghai, EVER CAMERON, Esq. London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 " " " " 12 " 5 " " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, March 17, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1863.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, 43,200,000. RESERVE FUND, 2800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Brochez, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at: LONDON, BOMBAY, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, PANAMA, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULEMONT, Manager, Shanghai, Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months notice 5 per cent. per annum. " 6 " " 4 " " " " 12 " " 3 " " " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. C. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

The following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 " " " " 12 " 5 " " " "

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Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 " " " " 12 " 5 " " " "

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For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED EX "GLENFALLOCH" AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.

FRAN'S TRANSPARENT SOAPS in Tablets and Balls. HENDER'S ASSORTED PERFUMES. SILVER'S TABLE, BRACKET, and Hanging LAMPS (fitted with Storm Burners). DEVON'S KEROSENE (tested to 150° Fahr.). American Reading LAMPS for Kerosine. REVOLVERS and CARTRIDGES. TELESCOPES and FIELD GLASSES. PORTMANTEAUX and TRAVELLING BAGS, and RUG STRAPS. DESKS and DESPATCH BOXES. CHUBB'S CASH, PAPER, and DEED BOXES. CHUBB'S BOX, PAD and POOR LOCKS.

TAUCHNITZ and Other NOVELS. WORKS OF REFERENCE. TABLE CUTLERY and PENKNIVES. GLASS and Electro-Plated WARE. CIGARS and CIGARETTE HOLDERS. WATERPROOF COATS (very light). UMBRELLAS ("Automatic Patent"). Lawn Tennis BATS and BALLS. PITH HATS & HELMETS, Straw HATS.

SAUMUR. BRANDY, WHISKY, GIN and RUM. ALE and STOUT, bottled by Foster.

CROSS and BLACKWELL'S STORES, French JAMS, &c., &c. Hongkong, April 1, 1880.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have always on Hand a Stock of Messrs JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS' PIANOFORTES in various Styles for SALE, on Hire, or on a system Combining Hire with purchase by which part of the Purchase Money is paid at once, and the Balance by monthly instalments extending over three years.

Mr DOUGLAS DAVIS has practical experience as a PIANO TUNER and REPAIRER, and having passed through Messrs BROADWOOD & SONS' FACTORIES—and any Work entrusted to him will be carefully and efficiently performed.

Inspection of PIANOS in Stock is invited. Hongkong, March 19, 1880.

FOR SALE.

A BOUDOIR GRAND PIANO, by Broadwood, in good condition.

For Particulars, apply to J. Q. "CHINA MAIL" Office. Hongkong, 3rd March, 1880.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

A WELL BUILT HOUSE on Northern Slope of MOUNT KELLY. For Particulars apply to H. A. WOOLNOUGH, Hongkong Dispensary. Hongkong, March 13, 1880.

To Let.

VICTORIA PEAK—SUMMER RESIDENCE.

TO LET.—COMMUNION RINGALOW, with Tennis Lawn, Serravallo's Quarters and Cook-house. Apply to J. G. SMITH & Co., 8, Duddell Street. Hongkong, March 13, 1880.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE, No. 1, PRATA EAST, MARINE LOT No. 65, together with the GROUND FLOOR, or separately.

Also, GROUND FLOORS OF No. 2 and 4. Apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, March 4, 1880.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE in CAIRN ROAD. Apply H. A. WOOLNOUGH, Hongkong Dispensary. Hongkong, March 26, 1880.

TO BE LET on Lease for BUILDING, a Piece of GROUND, containing about 10,000 square Feet, at SPRING GARDENS, on Island Lot No. 189, commanding a good view of the harbour.

Apply to BREBETON & WOTTON, Solicitors, 23, Queen's Road. Hongkong, February 4, 1880.

TO LET.

ROBBERY HOUSES, containing Six Rooms and Out-Houses; Also, CHINESE SHOPS and HOUSES in the HONGKONG ROAD. No. 8, SERRAVALLO TERRACE. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, January 23, 1880.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 15, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of the PARANORRA HALL. Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, February 7, 1880.

TO LET.

ON MOUNT LEO No. 25, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS. Apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

Auctions.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO BE SOLD as a going Concern, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on a DAY to be hereafter fixed in the Month of APRIL next, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, and subject to withdrawal by the Vendors for any other reason of which due Notice will be given), THE BUSINESS OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPWRIGHTS, lately carried on by Messrs J. INGLES & Co., known as the VICTORIA FOUNDRY, and having passed through Messrs BROADWOOD & SONS' FACTORIES—and any Work entrusted to him will be carefully and efficiently performed.

Inspection of PIANOS in Stock is invited. Hongkong, March 19, 1880.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL.

SECOND GRAND PERFORMANCE OF ENGLISH AND JAPANESE TROUPE, MAGIQUANS & AROBATS.

THIS EVENING, April 3rd, at 9 p.m.

MISS ANNIE SHIELDS (Queen of the Air).

In her Great Sensational Gymnastic Act, entitled "AMBROSE" never witnessed before in Hongkong.

MR. GEORGE TALBOT, THE GREAT & TERRIBLE FIRE EAT.

In his Wonderful Feats on the Horizontal Bar, exhibiting both grace and strength.

THE GREAT TORRA KITCHIE, The World-famed Equilibrist in his unrivalled Feats on the Black Wire.

With his great Rope-Walker, that he is the most perfect Wire-Walker he ever saw.

YOW KITCHIE, THE FEMALE MAGician.

GIN YORRA and MAY KITCHIE, In their Wonderful Descent on a Single Rope from the top of the Stage to the Dress Circle.

JUL TORRA, The Infant Wonder in his Wonderful and Daring Feats on the Magic Ladder and Perch.

Admission, Dress Circle, \$2. Pit, \$1.

Doors open at 8 p.m., Performance to commence at 9 p.m.

Tickets to be had at Messrs KELLY and WALSH'S. Hongkong, April 3, 1880.

Intimations.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to let.

Apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, April 1, 1880.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of SECONDINO ANTONIO SUBONHA, a Bankrupt.

NOTICE.—The above-named Bankrupt having passed his last Examination the hearing of

Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—Registered by H. M. Government.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.



Trade Mark.—"PHOSPHODYNE."

Protected under the Trade Marks Act (88 and 80 Vict., ch. 91).—Enacted by the "Queen's Most Excellent Majesty," 20th August, 1875.

Certificates under this Act have been granted to Dr. R. D. Lalo, giving him the Sole Right to the Trade Mark Phosphodyne in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada, and India.

Discovered and so named, A.D.

1862, by R. D. LALO, M.D.

Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHODYNE REMEDY for Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Asthma, Consumption, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid Conditions of the System dependent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves and Muscles; Re-energizes the Failing Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Vigor and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervous-System; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VISITING OR RESIDING IN HOT CLIMATES.—Dr. LALO'S PHOSPHODYNE has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalising properties of Phosphorus, which re-animates the Exhausted Functions of Life when impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large number of Testimonials from all parts of the World, freely offered from private persons; Naval, Military, Scientific, and Professional Men who are well known, speak of its marvellous powers in Nervous Debility, Want of Stamina, Fevers, Malarious Diseases, and as a Liver Tonic.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s.

CAUTION.—The name, DR. LALO'S PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass of each bottle, and the genuine PHOSPHODYNE is manufactured only at DR. LALO'S Laboratory, London, England. Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal Proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, DR. LALO'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honorable Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FRAUD.

DR. ROBERT D. LALO,

Of Bay House, 83, Garsfield St., London, England.

(The Sole Proprietor and Originator of Phosphodyne.)

Is prepared to Prove the following Facts in any Court of Law in London, England, and he respectfully requests Medicine Vendors and the Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right, against Fraud and Deceit.

A BASE FRAUD is being perpetrated by the Advertisement of a Worthless Imitation of DR. LALO'S PHOSPHODYNE in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, the nature of which may be guessed from the fact that the originators of these Advertisements DO NOT, AND DARE NOT, insert them in the Papers Published in the United Kingdom, neither may the Spurious Article, sought to be foisted upon the Public abroad, BE SOLD in the British Isles.

PHOSPHODYNE was Discovered and so named by Dr. R. D. Lalo in the year 1862. The Title and Prospectus was duly Entered at Stationers' Hall, London, in the year 1864. This Title, Prospectus, and Four of Dr. LALO'S Testimonials, the dates of which have been fraudulently altered from 1866, 1869, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1870, have been Ready Printed by the Parties Advertising the False Phosphodyne. Copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus, sent post free. The Genuine "Phosphodyne" bears the Christian and Surname, with Address, as above; also the Registered Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE," to copy which is False.

Appointed Agents for Dr. LALO'S Phosphodyne in India and China—TANAKA & Co., Bombay, Bencoolen, and Poonah; BARN, BARNES & Co., and BARNARD & Co., Calcutta; R. ROBERTSON, Ceylon; O'BRIEN & Co., Bangalore; BARNARD & Co., Madras; J. L. LALOR & Co., Shanghai, China; HONG KONG DISPENSARY, Hong Kong; and all the Leading Medicine Vendors in India and China.

Copies of Dr. LALO'S Prospectus, "The Origin of Life and Causes of Death" on the Phosphodyne Treatment, may be had on application to any of DR. LALO'S Agents.

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Oudon stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London, stating that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribed it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1884. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quick, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates the healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when required. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered. CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma, Cholera, dysentery, cholera, ague, diphtheria, fever, croup, &c. CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diarrhoea, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery. CHLORODYNE effectively cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations and spasms. CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuritis, rheumatism, gout, cancer, toothache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS. The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davernport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (December 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered. Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to the efficacy of Chlorodyne:—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, Pharmaceutical Journal, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered. **CAUTION.**—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overhauling medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer,

J. T. DAVENPORT,

38, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London, Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

6m80 1w 2s 4s80

JOHN MOIR & SONS'

Celebrated Preparations.—The

SEVILLE ORANGE MARMALADE

prepared only by J. M. & SONS at their

Factory in SEVILLE.

PURE JAMS and JELLIES.

TART FRUITS, in Bottles.

CELEBRATED SOUPS (prepared with

distilled water in 1 lb. and 2 lbs. tins.

PURE PICKLES.

BACON, in Tins. HAMS, in Tins.

REAL SCOTCH SALMON, in Tins.

POTTED MEATS, &c.

Three Prize Medals, Paris 1878.

HEAD-OFFICE, 148, LEADENHALL ST.,

LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND.

6m80 1w 4s 2s80

ANDW. HANDYSIDE & Co.,

Limited.

32, Walbrook, London.

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERRY.

Manufacture all kinds of

IRONWORK, Structural and Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder

Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges.

A. H. & Co. make every year for Foreign

Countries some thousands of Tons

of Bridges.

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LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

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Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Cross and Blackwell, London,

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TRADE MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is

the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful

and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach."

"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe

under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be

derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,

and all other insects are destroyed by

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,

which is quite harmless to Domestic

Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of

this Powder is extraordinary, and no one

need be troubled by these pests. It is

perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEA-

TING'S INSECT POWDER," as Imitations are Numerous,

and fail in giving satisfaction.

Sold by all Chemists in small bottles

1/- and 2/6 each.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in

appearance and taste, furnishing a most

agreeable method of administering the only

certain remedy for INTESTINAL and TAPED

WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild

preparation, and is especially adapted for

Children.

TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. KEATING, Medical Hall, Gildersome,

Nov. 28th, 1876.

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my

duty to inform you of the immense sale I

have for your Worm Tablets, which I may

justly say is enormous, and in every case

gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now

in stock two bottles containing the Round

Worms brought me during the last few

days by customers, some Worm 40 days

old, and none but without the remedy.

I dare not be without the remedy.

Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and

Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

REWARD AND CAUTION.—Whereas fraudulent

imitations of this unassured remedy have

been sold, I hereby request anyone who

knows of the vendor of the same to com-

municate with me; on conviction of the

offender a liberal reward will be paid.

8ap80 1w 80ap80

PATRONISED BY THE ARMY AND NAVY,

and the "EMILY," extensively used in

the Army and Navy, and strongly recom-

mended by the leading MEDICAL PHAR-

MATICIANS.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent, dated

October 11th, 1869.

DR. BRIGHT'S

PHOSPHODYNE.

The New Curative Agent, and only Re-

liable Remedy for Indigestion, Nervous

and Liver Complaints, and all

Functional Derangements.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is now well

known, and is acknowledged by the first

medical men in Europe, as the most

efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for

Weak and Spasmodic Conditions, Nervous

Debility, Asthenia, or Inactivity, or for

Study, Straining of the Limbs, Indigestion,

Female Complaints, Flatulency, Liver

Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsi-

ness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Im-

poverished Blood, and all diseases caused

by a long residence in tropical climates, for

which it is a powerful tonic and gentle aper-

ient, and is given in various forms, often to the

destruction

ORIGINAL ACROSTICS.

The two principal words or 'Uprights' in these Acrostics will be usually of some passing topic of the day, or other subject of general interest. No such restriction is applied to the lights.

A Silver Cup value £20 will be given to the person guessing the largest number correctly, and \$5 to the second, by the Saturday before June 1st.

All answers to be sent to the Editor *China Mail* by noon every Saturday, in an envelope marked 'Acrostic'.

A new Acrostic will appear every Saturday, together with the answer to the previous one (if it has been solved), and also the names of those who have guessed it correctly. Acrostic No. VII. begins this Series.

ANSWERS TO No. XIII.

| Chit. | Book. |
|-------|--------|
| C | ob |
| H | idalgo |
| I | Ips |
| T | tack |

* The bay of Ips in Corfe, in which Homer's Temple still remains, though in ruins. It is in full view of Cape Actium; and was the rendezvous of Octavian's fleet. The Venetians here built their Arsenal, which most visitors to Corfe must remember having seen.

No correct answers have been received.

No. XIV.

On Sinai's peak the thunder rolled;
The vestal fire the story told
In Num's city hour:
A hecatomb its name defames,
The sensualist its virtue claims
So open stands the door.

It changes garb in every clime,
Yea decking as the wing of Time
Its varied aspect seems:
Yet in thy womb, Futurity,
We see its true security
Where day eternal gleams.

Whilst that the life-blood ebbs and flows
Poor human-kind must tread the thrones
Their maddening thought inspires;
Yet in my happier moments, I
Will faint, despair, and almost die
With fierce conflicting fires.

Hold monster! Stay thy murderous hand
Lest to thy parent's stern command
Child though thou art of mine;
Hark to thy sister's pensive lay
As e'er she dreams her soul away
In melting tones divine.

Stay giddy maiden! why so wild and fast?
If thus you frolic, tired you'll be at last.

Look at me full in face, nay, do not shrink,
You'll know me soon if you will only think.

It is thy friend, so place in it thy trust,
Break it, or cheat, it grinds thee into dust.

Terrible monster! Men in horror shrink;
Yet hail the glories towering on thy brink.

Martyrs of Freedom, slain by jealous pride,
Though years have passed, their actions ne'er
Have died.

How hot the sun! This field pass quickly
through,
What ho! my hands! my clothes, they all
are blue.

In modern times I guide the ship of State,
Make wars, crown Kings, yea all that's done
of late.

The usual query men at meeting ask;
Without me, truly, life would be a task.

WORD SQUARES.

Prizes of \$15 and \$10 are offered for ladies who succeed in "squaring" the greatest number of words by the Saturday preceding Midsummer day next. An example of the method of squaring is given.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | I | R | C | L | E |
| I | N | U | R | E | S |
| R | U | D | E | S | T |
| C | R | E | A | S | E |
| L | E | S | S | E | R |
| E | S | T | E | R | N |

Words squared with ordinary English words will receive three credits, those squared by employing proper names will receive two, and those squared by using foreign words one credit. These credits will be accumulative, and successful answers will be published. No word will rank as a common English word unless it can be found in a modern English Dictionary.

All answers should be sent to the Editor *China Mail* by noon on Saturday, and a new word will be given each week.

The six answers received are classified as follows:—
"Arcturus," "Florence," "Janet," "Jill," "Letitia," "Joan," "Catherine," 2nd class.
"Arcturus" has sent the following answer:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | M | O | X | E |
| M | A | S | E | R |
| O | S | I | E | R |
| H | E | R | E | D |

The next word to be "squared" is "GIGAR."

YONK.

THE TONIC SYSTEM OF CANTON, AMOY AND SWATOW.

We have already been made aware of the importance of this subject by the labours of E. H. Parker, Esq. and others, and wish to add our mite towards its better understanding by comparing the dialects above-named, no such comparison having hitherto, so far as we know, been made. We may premise at the outset that there are tones in each dialect which are quite local and peculiar, having no exact equivalent in the tones which are recognised in books and to which names have been universally given. We shall make this plain as we proceed. To begin with the Cantonese tones. They may be stated to be eight in number, the second or 上上 being practically, for most foreign ears, one and the same. This allows three 入聲 for this dialect.

In Amoy it is usual to reckon seven tones, the second and sixth, as in Canton, being reckoned as one. One might be tempted to compare 入聲 words ending in 7 with the third class of 入聲 in Cantonese, but to prevent confusion we adopt the classification currently recognised. When we reach Swatow we find that the foreign students of that language are divided on the subject of tones, so we shall have to decide it by comparison. On one side it is maintained that the tones are eight in number, and equally divided into upper and lower series. Yet strange to say the upholders of this system of division repudiate it in practice, and write their tone marks so as to correspond in every way with those who give the tones as 上平, 上上, 上去, 上入, 下平, 下去, 下入, 去聲. By this enumeration it will be seen that two names (上平 and 去聲) are introduced, which differ from the ordinary nomenclature. The reason is that the second and sixth tones are counted as one 上平 whilst the Cantonese 下去 splits into two, thus giving three 去聲. Accepting for the time being this classification, we get the following results: Canton 8 tones, Amoy 7 and Swatow 8. These we may classify as follows: Common to all three dialects (counting 上平 as the equivalent of second and sixth), 上平, 上上, 上去, 上入, 下平, 下去, 下入, seven in all. Peculiar to Canton 中入 and to Swatow 去聲. Now let us examine the tones themselves and try and tabulate their relative value. For this purpose we shall be obliged to go outside the number of tones already referred to, and take refuge in colloquial cadences unknown to books. To begin with Amoy as compared with Cantonese. The 上平 of Amoy has the same pitch as the bastard 上平 in the second syllable of *nia-pai* (bread), *chia-kung* (Le-poon), *Lo-pai* (God of carpenter) &c. This is, we think, almost if not quite the same tone as the Hakka 上平 and (?) the Foochow also.

In Swatow the 下平 however has this pitch, as in *nan* a man, *sin* spirit. The Amoy 上平 (i.e. 上上 and 下上) corresponds as nearly as possible to Cantonese 上平; and the same is true of the dialect of Swatow, only that it is more abrupt there. The 上上 of the Hakka is somewhat similar to the 下平 of the Cantonese, which is the 上去 of Amoy. The fourth tone or 上入 of Amoy and Swatow is like Cantonese 下入, but among the Hakka whilst this tone agrees with the Amoy and Swatow dialect the name is changed, i.e. a word pronounced in 上入 is called 上入 as in Canton, which is not the case in Amoy and Swatow. These remarks apply in a similar manner to 下入. In Amoy the 下平 has nearly the pitch of Cantonese 下上 and in this comes near to the Hakka. In Swatow however, this tone comes nearer to Cantonese 上去 or bastard 上平.

The 下去 of Amoy and Canton nearly agree in pitch, this being the only case, unless we include the 上平, in which the tones have anything like an approximation to each other. In Hakka the 去聲 is not divided into upper and lower, but words in that tone are pronounced higher than Cantonese 上平. The nomenclature used by foreign students in Swatow is confusing; they make 上上, 下去 and 去聲 or 3 departing tones, but I leave it for persons more thoroughly acquainted with two or more dialects to give illustrations from other dialects, in order that we may know exactly under which heading these tones fall. Some tones are irregular as e.g. when Cantonese *yat*, is pronounced in Amoy *chit*, instead of *chit*. Perhaps this change is arbitrary on account of the danger of confusing it with *chit* the pronoun 'this.' Some words in Swatow which belong to the departing tone have a slur similar to that sometimes heard in Canton as 'bastard 下平,' but as there are at least three ways of pronouncing this tone in Canton, viz. the authorized and two bastard, it is impossible for one to know the exact force of the slur without knowing more or less of both dialects. Similarly in the Hakka, we may compare the 上上 roughly with Cantonese 上平 whilst the speaker of either dialect will detect a good deal of difference. Hence any comparison will be only approximately correct, and this note is not intended to be a guide. They may however be a little guide to the student until some one better able will give us a more correct and scientific analysis.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.

(Japan Gazette.)

Our own letters from China received to-day contain no news to enlighten us about Chung How beyond an assurance that the violent explosion is the outward and visible manifestation of the struggle between Chinese and Manchus for ascendancy. The treaty of Chung How was regarded with favour at first by the Tartar nobles of Peking; to whom we must presume all the provisions and conditions were disclosed without reservation. The Shanghai papers say that Peking has rejected the treaty; and considering the telegram received yesterday, we cannot doubt the fact of the complication having entered a new and most serious phase. We need not be surprised to learn in two or three weeks; by way of Russia rather than from Peking, that Tso and King Shun have entered it, and that China has, to recover her lost territory, determined to encounter the risks of war with Russia. What the forces of Russia in Asia are we have no precise means of knowing, and General Kauffmann has to provide such large garrisons for the subjugated khanates that he may for a time have to act upon the defensive. That Russia will be able to send reinforcements by the end of this year no one can doubt, but the distances from Orenburg to Khoten, Khokand, and the frontier lines of Mongolia and Manchuria are enormous, and no means are available for transporting and feeding two or three full corps d'armee on journeys varying from fifteen hundred to four thousand miles. If Tso makes a vigorous attack at once he may succeed, the more so as a first success on the part of the Chinese might secure the King of Uzbek, and besides, fix firmly the allegiance of the tribes of Mongolia and Manchuria. As a war between China and Russia would necessarily be carried on along the northern and western frontiers of the Chinese empire, the navies of either power would have but a small and incidental part in the conflict. The naval means of the Chinese are the gunboats, sloops, corvettes and frigates of the Foochow, Shanghai and Canton governments, the ten heavy gun vessels which carry cannons varying from 18 to 38 tons in weight, and several torpedo boats, said to be twelve in number, either on the way to China, or under construction in England. The naval force of Russia is the *Minin*, a very powerful ironclad, the *Kniaz Potemkin*, an efficient third rate ironclad, four swift and heavily-armed corvettes, and some small gun-boats. Unless Russia should be assisted by Japan, the naval preponderance might not incline towards the Muscovite power; and the entrance of Japan into a quarrel with which she, at least, has no concern, would lead to other complications, as neither the British, German, nor French Governments will allow the vast trade with China to be hampered and interfered with without good reason. According to information to which we have access, there is reason to believe that Tso has now under his command ready for a march into Ili 70,000 men, and in addition, Chinese garrisons in Kashgaria, Dzungaria, reserves in Suchan, Lan-chau-tu, and two other places. Tso's troops are fairly drilled, and inured to irregular warfare. Their arms are excellent. The rifles are mostly Remingtons, and the cannon, with the exception of two or three experimental batteries from Vavassour, are from Krupp. In 1877 Tso had fifty batteries of artillery with his armies, or in reserve; that is to say, three hundred cannon. Perhaps half of these are light mountain guns for a 7 lb. shell. He had also two siege-trains of small bore ship guns of six and eight inches calibre. Tso can get as many men from Yunnan, Kweichan, Szechuan, Shensi, and Shanse as he wants; in fact, if he can feed, arm, and transport 500,000 men, they will be at once forthcoming. But in a struggle with General Kauffmann, who has a large following in the North and West, and as seen in the slightest sign of an attack on Ghuzni, shows itself, we may naturally expect to find Abdul Rahman Khan from the North, and Ayub Khan from Herat in full march; Cabul-wards, for though these various factions have very different objects in view, they are all at one in their desire to get rid of our troops, and it is just possible that, for this reason, they may consent to leave the attainment of their private ends till after an effort has been put forth to expel the common enemy.

We gather that some English Roman Catholics have been pressing on the Pope the necessity of effecting diplomatic relations being established between the British Government and the Vatican. The Pope in reply assures his English flock that the church enjoys such perfect liberty in England that no such relations are necessary. Newspapers from Rome assert that the Vatican acting in union with the Pope, has sent to the Roman Catholic Bishops in England certain instructions containing its final conclusions for the admission of Ritualists into the Catholic Church. The Pope is said to have granted every possible facility for their reception, and the negotiations on the subject are reported to have made considerable progress. A LIVERPOOL, who lately left Liverpool in one of the huge ocean steamers, began to feel rather uncomfortable soon after leaving the mouth of the river, and having had an introduction to the captain, sought him out to let him know that he was in a dangerous position. "Do you think," the man would swear in such a manner if there was any real danger? "Whereupon the person appeared startled and retired. A day or two afterwards, when they encountered rather a severe storm, the dangerman, remembering what he had been shown before, managed to make his way with great difficulty to the fore-cabin, and was overboard by the captain as he came away, exclaiming to himself, "Thank God, they're sweating yet!"

WHEN a Yankee, on visiting an Indian convent, was shown a lamp that had not been allowed to go out in 500 years, he stepped out and blithely extinguished it with the remark, "Well I rather think it is out now."

THE SITUATION IN CABUL.

(Friend of India, March 10.)

The interest in the Afghan campaign now centres in the attack presently to be made on Ghuzni, as it seems a foregone conclusion that we are not to wait till we are attacked by Mahomed Jan, but are to take the offensive against him. The third week in April is spoken of as about the time of the projected attack, as it is calculated that the snow will not have melted sufficiently till then. We suspect that the roads will be open before that date. The month of February as a rule, sees the worst of the winter over, and March usually witnesses the milder weather. This is confirmed by the news recently received, which states that the snow had in a measure ceased, and that rain was falling. This betokens milder weather, and we suspect that if General Roberts waits till the third week in April, he will be too late, as Mahomed Jan will long ere that date have made his attack, if he feels himself strong enough to do so. That such an attack is imminent, seems a little probable from the fact that the tribes inimical to us have again commenced intercepting supplies of cattle and sheep coming to Sherpur. We are told that five thousand of the latter are in stock, and that the daily consumption is one hundred, so that in the matter of mutton, the troops are pretty well supplied, and need not fear a famine, as the opening of the season will lead to other, and possibly better arrangements in connection with the commissariat. There seems room for extensive improvement, as a telegram recently received informs us that the boots and blankets which arrived the other day, have been condemned as useless. The former are too small, a hopeless fault, and the blankets are said to be "so flimsy" as to have no warmth in them. This time the much-maligned commissariat is not blamed, as we quietly admit that they are "probably good at the price" paid for them, so that the officials have been trying their hand at a little economy. This is all very well, but the result is peculiarly distressing to the men, who have no blankets, and are badly off for boots, and several feet of snow on the ground. On all sides there seems a feeling of distrust and uncertainty; no one being sure of his neighbour. No one seems to know with certainty who are for us, or who against us, and the letters and telegrams we receive from the front are of the most unreliable nature, not so much owing to the *mala fides* of the correspondents, as on account of the utter ignorance of every one on these vital subjects. Our intelligence department can tell us nothing having any claim to certainty, while every movement of the enemy appears to be bathetically known to every section of our opponent's organisation. For several weeks we were tantalized with conflicting rumours of the movements of Abdul Rahman Khan; now he was in full march for Cabul with a large following; a few days later he was said to be retreating, as he had not yet crossed the Oxus. This was speedily followed by an intimation of his arrival at or near Balkh, where several of the chiefs had come to wait on him, bringing men and treasure to help him in his movement towards Cabul. A telegram received yesterday, says that "the news of Gholam Hyder Khan having met Abdul Rahman at Taktopool is confirmed." Granting that we have got at the truth of this bewildering incident at last, we have now to look this great fact in the face. Taktopool is just outside of the town of Balkh, and is within 230 miles of Cabul, so that in two or three weeks he might reach Cabul, and it may become a question how far General Roberts will be justified in detaching a sufficiently strong force to assist Sir D. Stewart in his attack on Mahomed Jan at Ghuzni, when this must proportionately weaken the defences at and around Cabul. Abdul Rahman Khan is a soldier by instinct, and has a large following in the North and West, and as seen in the slightest sign of an attack on Ghuzni, shows itself, we may naturally expect to find Abdul Rahman Khan from the North, and Ayub Khan from Herat in full march; Cabul-wards, for though these various factions have very different objects in view, they are all at one in their desire to get rid of our troops, and it is just possible that, for this reason, they may consent to leave the attainment of their private ends till after an effort has been put forth to expel the common enemy.

We gather that some English Roman Catholics have been pressing on the Pope the necessity of effecting diplomatic relations being established between the British Government and the Vatican. The Pope in reply assures his English flock that the church enjoys such perfect liberty in England that no such relations are necessary. Newspapers from Rome assert that the Vatican acting in union with the Pope, has sent to the Roman Catholic Bishops in England certain instructions containing its final conclusions for the admission of Ritualists into the Catholic Church. The Pope is said to have granted every possible facility for their reception, and the negotiations on the subject are reported to have made considerable progress. A LIVERPOOL, who lately left Liverpool in one of the huge ocean steamers, began to feel rather uncomfortable soon after leaving the mouth of the river, and having had an introduction to the captain, sought him out to let him know that he was in a dangerous position. "Do you think," the man would swear in such a manner if there was any real danger? "Whereupon the person appeared startled and retired. A day or two afterwards, when they encountered rather a severe storm, the dangerman, remembering what he had been shown before, managed to make his way with great difficulty to the fore-cabin, and was overboard by the captain as he came away, exclaiming to himself, "Thank God, they're sweating yet!"

WHEN a Yankee, on visiting an Indian convent, was shown a lamp that had not been allowed to go out in 500 years, he stepped out and blithely extinguished it with the remark, "Well I rather think it is out now."

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Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a Visitors' Column, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.
City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.
Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.
The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.
General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's-throw.
Lustiano Club and Library, Shelley St.
Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.
St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.
Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.
Union Church, Elgin Street.
St. Peter's Roman Church, West Point.
St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.
Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.
Sailors' Home, West Point.
E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.
Masonic Hall, Zealand Street.
Victoria Recreation Club.—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.
The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Hotels.

Stag Hotel, good accommodation for visitors at moderate rates, 110, Queen's Road Central.—J. Cook, Proprietor.
Hongkong Hotel, the largest and most commodious at the corner N. E. of the Clock Tower.—DORABEE AND HING-KEE, Lessees.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. DUNSCOLL, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.
Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & CO., Queen's Road Central.
Books, Maps and Stationery.—KELLY & WALSH (next door Hongkong Hotel), Travelling Requisites of all kinds.
Books, &c.—LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-KENZIE, FRICKEL & CO.
American Newspapers and cheap Reprints, &c.—choice Tobacco and Cigars.—MOORE'S VARIETY STORE, 42, Queen's Road.
Watches, Jewellery, Charts, Binoculars, Optical Instruments, Mordan's Pencils, &c.—JOHN NOBLE, agent for Negretti & Zamboni.
Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsman's Requisites of all descriptions.—W. M. SCHMIDT & CO., Gun-makers, Eastern House of Beaconsfield Arcade.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BRACKES, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.
Half hour, 10 cts. Full hour, 20 cts.
Three hours, 50 cts. Six hours, 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA PEAK.
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, \$1.00
Three Coolies, 0.85
Two Coolies, 0.70

Return (direct or by Yok-fo-tum).
Four Coolies, \$1.00
Three Coolies, 0.85
Two Coolies, 0.70

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA PEAK).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, \$0.60
Three Coolies, 0.50
Two Coolies, 0.40

Return (direct or by Yok-fo-tum).
Four Coolies, \$1.00
Three Coolies, 0.85
Two Coolies, 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.
Day Trip: Peak, \$0.75 each Coolie.
(12 hours): Peak, \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Drivers (each).
Hour, 10 cts.
Half day, 35 cts.
Day, 60 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
plans, per Day, \$8.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
plans, per Day, 2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 500
plans, per Day, 4.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 500
plans, per Day, 1.75
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
plans, per Day, 1.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 500
plans, per Day, 1.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
plans, per Day, 1.00

Rampage.
or Pullaway Boats, per Day, \$1.00
One Hour, 10 cts.
After 6 to 10 hours, 10 cts. extra.

Nothing in this Scale permits private agreements.

FRUIT COOLIES.
Scale of Rates for Fruit Coolies.
One Day, \$0.50
Half Day, 0.25
Three Hours, 0.15
One Hour, 0.10
Half Hour, 0.05
Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised March 1, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cts. and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Papers, per two ounces.
Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bond-fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.
Commercial Papers, singly such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, drafts, copies of music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cts.
The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cts.
The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers for Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 9 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 3 inches.

N.B. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, W. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies. The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.
Portage to Union Countries.
General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 10 cts. per oz.
Post Cards, 8 cts. each.
Registration, 10 cts.
Newspapers, 5 cts. each.
Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cts. per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom.—
Letters, 10 cts.
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 5 cts.
Books & Patterns, 5 cts.
West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, &c.
Letters, 30 cts.
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 10 cts.
Books & Patterns, 10 cts.
Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 12 cts.; Registration, 10 cts.; Newspapers, 2 cts.; Books and Patterns, 4 cts.; Via Gall, Letters, 25 cts.; Registration, 10 cts.; Newspapers, 2 cts.; Books and Patterns, 4 cts.
Malat, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25 cts.; Registration, 10 cts.; Newspapers, 2 cts.; Books and Patterns, 4 cts.
A small extra charge is made on delivery.
There is Registration to British W. India, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, and Hayti, The San Francisco route is available.
Registration via San Francisco, 10 cts.
Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Amoy, and other ports in the following table, the rates of postage are as follows:—
(1) By the following routes:—
(a) By the Hongkong and Amoy route.
(b) By the Hongkong and Canton route.
(c) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(d) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(e) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(f) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(g) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(h) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(i) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(j) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(k) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(l) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(m) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(n) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(o) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(p) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(q) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(r) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(s) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(t) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(u) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(v) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(w) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(x) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(y) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(z) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.

(2) By the following routes:—
(a) By the Hongkong and Amoy route.
(b) By the Hongkong and Canton route.
(c) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(d) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(e) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(f) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(g) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(h) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(i) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(j) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(k) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
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(v) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(w) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(x) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(y) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(z) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.

(3) By the following routes:—
(a) By the Hongkong and Amoy route.
(b) By the Hongkong and Canton route.
(c) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(d) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
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(y) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(z) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.

(4) By the following routes:—
(a) By the Hongkong and Amoy route.
(b) By the Hongkong and Canton route.
(c) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(d) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(e) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(f) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(g) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
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(u) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(v) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(w) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(x) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(y) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.
(z) By the Hongkong and Amoy and Canton route.

(5) By the following routes:—
(a) By the Hongkong and Amoy route.
(b) By the Hongkong and Canton route.
(